

The Dillon Herald

A. B. JORDAN Editor

Dillon, S. C., February 19, 1920

It has gotten to the point where to carry a flask is like carrying concealed weapons.

Money put into the savings banks represents money that the profiteers didn't get.

Fortunately, nobody needs to believe the propaganda that the farmers are going broke.

With some young people, getting out of bed in the morning will never become as popular as fox trotting.

A fellow was telling a fellow man the other day that if he hadn't smoked for fifteen years he would be owning a house. But the man asked, "Where is the house you own?"

Merely judging from the pictures seen in the movies, the bathing girls beat the high cost of stockings by not wearing any.

THE EARNING CAPACITY OF A ROAD.

Has a good road earning capacity? That is a question well worth asking and answering.

It takes money to construct good roads, and usually it requires a bond issue to pay for the highways. The bonds must be paid off after a term of years, and in the meantime interest must be paid regularly.

If the roads have earning capacity meantime, and that earning capacity were sufficient to pay for the sinking fund and interest on the bonds, the roads would take care of themselves financially and pay for themselves, like a manufacturing plant.

But it is a very difficult task to prove the earning capacity of an improved highway, though it is perfectly logical to assume that indirectly the earning capacity of a good highway really exists.

The easiest way to come to a conclusion is to determine whether a motor truck pays more dividends than a horse drawn vehicle. The owners should know. Then it is necessary to determine whether automobiles pay dividends, the owners likewise should know. By combining the results one should be able to determine whether a good road has earning capacity, and the answer most likely will be "yes."

HOW IT TOUCHES US.

When the talk about "foreign exchange" first struck the average man there was a distinct feeling of ennui. "Merely financial dope," was the colloquialism that summarized the logic of the home burgher.

But when the talk began to take on the hue that because of the "demoralized condition of foreign exchange" vast exports to Europe that had been contemplated probably could not be delivered, the busy man stood in his tracks and began listening.

Prospect of a forced drop in "prices of everything" was something he could understand.

The thing is not complicated. Foreign money is now worth so little when compared with American money that it cannot buy much in American goods. Even the British pound sterling is of such low estate that Britishers are rubbing their heads in dismay when they contemplate buying the enormous amounts of goods we have stored in warehouses. As for the money of France, Italy, Germany and Russia, it is closer to zero in the order named.

All continental European countries have been printing money faster than prudence would dictate. France expected to make good on its paper currency through the indemnity it wished to wring from Germany; the latter country expected to make its paper currency good from the money it contemplated exacting from England and the United States. The wartime regulations now being impossible, water is seeking its level.

American exporters have borrowed heavily from the banks on the value of the goods in warehouses. If it is impossible to sell these goods to Europe, they will have to be distributed in the United States, and the result can easily be imagined. The prices will slip in proportion. The public at large will gain, but large portions of the producers will lose—also the speculators and middlemen.

ROWELL-FAUST.

Mrs. Mary Addie Rowell has announced the engagement of her daughter, Pauline Marietta, to Mr. William Winfield Faust, of Ocala, Fla. The wedding will take place at the Spaworth Methodist church, Savannah, Ga., some time in February.

SUPT. ROBERTS FAVORS LONGER SCHOOL DAY.

Practices What He Advises for Other Schools.

The following article recently published in South Carolina Education, is from the pen of W. D. Roberts, Superintendent of the Dillon schools:

Some advantages of the double session day:

1. It gives sufficient time in which to do a full day's work;

Within the memory of some of us, the school day began at an early hour and continued till late of evening. Often you could see the school children and the ploughman returning home together, each having done a full day's work. Now the school children as they return home from school often meet the ploughman as he returns to the field to begin the second half of his day's work. Just who is responsible for this contracted school day no one seems to know. But the fact remains that we are attempting the impossible when we attempt to do a full day's work between the hours of nine and two. A longer day greatly increases the amount of work done, and at the same time meets with the approval of every business man in the community.

II. It gives time for supervised study.

Under the single session plan, practically every minute is given to recitation. No time is left for study. No wonder that, in some instances, parents complain that they have to teach the lessons to their children while teachers merely hear them recite. One of the greatest needs in school work today is teaching pupils how to study. The teacher is the only one who is competent to do this important piece of work, and the classroom is the only place where it can be done; therefore it is necessary to spend more time in the school room than is needed for recitation alone. The teachers' task is not merely to find out what the pupil has learned about a given subject through his own efforts and the help of others, but the greater part of his task is to teach the subject in its fullness to the pupil.

III. It makes the work less irksome to both teacher and pupil.

To work at high tension for four or five hours causes fatigue to teacher and pupil alike. No one can do his best work with the dissipating effect of hurry ever with him. This can easily be remedied by taking more time to do the work of the school day. If we begin the day at nine and run till four or four fifteen—giving one hour for lunch—each teacher will have at least two periods in which to produce supervised study, and each pupil will have at least three periods in which to study. This breaks the strain of continuous recitations and much more real work is accomplished in the school day.

IV. The double session fits into the home arrangements.

Most homes (at least in the Pee Dee section) have dinner about twelve o'clock. The children come home and eat hot lunch along with the other members of the family. This, of course, is better for their health. Then the mother is relieved of the trouble of keeping food warm for the children when they return home about two o'clock, and consequently the trouble of serving two dinners.

Many other advantages might be mentioned if space permitted.

The above conclusions have been arrived at after years of experience with the double session day. I find parents and teachers very enthusiastic in its favor. Personally I would not attempt to run a school on any other plan.

W. D. Roberts.

WILL ERECT BIG WAREHOUSE.

Dillon County Business Men Will Provide for the Handling of Next Year's Crop.

The secretary of state has issued a commission to a number of Dillon county business men authorizing them to secure subscriptions to the capital stock of the Dillon County Warehouse and Marketing Corporation. The new corporation will have a capital stock of \$50,000.00 divided into 500 shares of the par value of \$100 each. Books of subscription will be opened at the following places next Saturday at noon: The Bank of Dillon, the Bank of Lake View and the Bank of Latta. More than \$25,000.00 of the total capital has already been pledged and it is understood that the remaining \$25,000.00 will be widely scattered throughout the county.

The new corporation will store and sell cotton for members of the American Cotton Association. The plan is to invite the other warehouses of the county, both public and private, to join the new corporation and thus combine them all into one big corporation for the handling of cotton. An expert grader will be employed and every bale of cotton will be weighed and graded as it is put in the warehouse. The cotton will be sold in bulk, or in other words if a certain number of farmers desire to sell at a certain time the cotton will be offered in bulk and sold to the highest bidder. This plan will enable the farmers to get a better price than if they sold in small lots.

There will be no delay in getting the organization on a working basis. As soon as the capital stock has been subscribed a charter will be secured and officers elected. A site will be purchased and construction work started in ample time to complete the building before the next crop begins to move.

The following gentlemen are behind the movement: P. L. Bethea, W. H. Smith, T. L. Manning, R. M. Oliver, L. Cottingham and J. H. David.

FOOD SOON TO TAKE A TUMBLE

New York, Feb. 16.—Food prices are expected to take a tumble that will be very satisfactory to the consumer within a very short time, judging from reports received tonight. Both by land and water huge quantities of food stuffs are expected to reach here tomorrow. Meats, butter, eggs, fresh fruits and vegetables are reported either awaiting delivery here from miles of trains which have been held up by the storm, or are on ships from foreign countries to exchange for American gold or credits. In the face of this great influx, it was declared tonight by men conversant with market conditions, profiteers who have heretofore been holding out for high and ever higher prices will have to sell at prices far below what they have been receiving.

To strengthen the belief that food prices in the nited States have reached the apex and are due to break sharply, there came tonight from the Institute of American Meat Packers, of Chicago, a statement which read, in part:

The export trade of the packing industry, which is the largest industry in America, has practically ceased. The significance of this fact will be apparent when it is remembered that the United States normally exports a considerable part of its federally inspected pork products. Exports of pork products in the year just closed exceeded 2,500,000,000 pounds.

"Since the last regular monthly review of the meat and live stock situation by the institute, there has been no adequate improvement in the foreign exchange situation. This accounts for the practical cessation of pork exports. Beef exports ceased some time ago."

Sunday School Conference.

The Sunday School Convention of District No. 1, Dillon County Interdenominational, will be held with the Methodist church at Little Rock on the Fifth Sunday in February, the 29, at 2 p. m. The programme will be published next week.

The following schools compose the District: Dillon Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian schools; Little Rock Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian schools; Dothan, Pleasant Grove, Reedy Creek, Minturn, Hamer and other contiguous schools.

A full representation from each school in the district is requested.

MOTHER OF 22 CHILDREN.

Frank Watkins, the wellknown proprietor of Watkins' Warehouse who has been taking the census in Bethea township, tells of having discovered a woman in his township who was the mother of 22 children. She was twice married, said Mr. Watkins. She had one child by her first husband and 21 by the second. Not many days ago one of the New York papers made a big news item out of the discovery by a census enumerator of a New York woman who was the mother of 18 children, but the Dillon county record has the New York record outdistanced by several points. Mr. Watkins said the mother was still a strong and active woman.

NOTICE

There will be a play "The Dust of the Earth," given at Kemper school house by the higher grades of Kemper school on Thursday evening, February the 26th at eight o'clock. Probably there will be some other amusements also. Everybody invited.—2 19

NOTICE OF ELECTION

State of South Carolina, County of Dillon.

Whereas, petitions signed by more than one third of the qualified electors and a like proportion of the resident freeholders of the age of 21 years of Union School District No. 13 of the County and State aforesaid asking that an election be granted in said district on the question of increasing the levy for ordinary school purposes by 3 mills have been presented to the County Board of Education; now by authority vested in us under Sec. 1742, Civil Code 1912, said election is hereby ordered to be held on Saturday, February 28th, at W. A. Lupo's store.

The trustees shall act as managers of said election and only such electors as return real or personal property for taxation and who exhibit their tax receipts and registration certificates as required in general elections shall be allowed to vote.

Each elector who favors the proposed levy shall cast a ballot with the word "Yes" written or printed thereon and each elector opposed to said levy shall cast a ballot with the word "No" written or printed thereon.

W. C. MOORE,
H. N. COUSAR,
R. S. ROGERS,
Members of the County Board of Education 2 19 20

DR. C. R. DAVIS

Veterinarian.
Office at Kentucky Horse & Mule Co's. Stables.
Day Phone 226
Night Phone 19

NOTICE.

Take notice that the Spring Term of Common Pleas for the County of Dillon will convene at Dillon, S. C., on Monday, March 15th, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

JNO. C. BETHEA,
2 19 20. C. C. P. & G. S.

No Worms in a Healthy Child

All children troubled with worms have an unhealthy color, which indicates poor blood, and as a rule, there is more or less stomach disturbance. GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC given regularly for two or three weeks will enrich the blood, improve the digestion, and act as a General Strengthening Tonic to the whole system. Nature will then throw off or dispel the worms, and the child will be in perfect health. Pleasant to take. 60c per bottle.

WILHELM TO BE INTERNED.

The Hague, Feb. 16.—The latest allied note to Holland regarding the extradition of the former German emperor reverses the original demand for his surrender and only asks his internment with the suggestion that the former monarch be sent perhaps to one of the Dutch islands in East Indies. The associated press learns on excellent authority that the Dutch government has already determined to reply with an offer to actually intern Wilhelm at Doorn, Holland. Holland would accept full responsibility to prevent him from endangering the peace of the world by establishing a guard over him and enforcing a strict censorship.

ANTIQUITY OF INFLUENZA.

Medical Historians Trace Disease Back 2332 Years.

Medical historians seeking traces of influenza epidemics back through the centuries, have gone back to 412 B. C., when there was an epidemic described by Hippocrates and Livius.

After that time, however, there is a long break in the history of disease, if it is the same malady which caused the old epidemics, and the next authentic record is dated 1173 A. D. In that year the illness spread over England, Germany and Italy. For fifty years the disease existed only in sporadic form or in mild epidemics, for it is not until 1239 that another severe epidemic occurred. Since that time there have been frequent visitations in every century and recorded in the histories of many nations.

In the chronicles of 1510 we find the first mention of the pandemic, which spread all over Europe. It had its apparent origin in Africa, and the illness of that year took only a mild form.

Started Here in 1557.

In 1557 occurred the epidemic in the history of which is found the first mention of the spread of the disease to America. In 1580 there was another pandemic of especial virulence. There were several epidemics in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. One of them ceased in 1737 and it was currently reported that the cessation was due to earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.

In the seventeenth century the disease acquired the name by which it is best known, "influenza." The designation is of Italian origin and means simply "influence." The Italians ascribed the disease to the influence of certain malign stars. The French name "grippe," came into use in 1743, and the names "petite peste" and "petit courier" in 1762. Later in 1780, the widespread character of the epidemic gave it the name "general." Ancient and mediaeval medical works contain accurate descriptions of the disease, with its symptoms, course and spread.

Outbreaks at Sea.

A curious fact that is recorded in the histories of influenza is its occurrence, at sea, on ships and in fleets that had no recent communication with land. In 1782 the English squadron commanded by Admiral Richard Kempenfelt, the sailor who went down with the Royal George, had to return from the French coast to England because the influenza disabled so many members of the crew.

Medical history says that the disease never disappears. It exists always, somewhere on earth, but some of the epidemics are far more severe than others. Probably the one that is best remembered by the present generation, before the one that is now scouring the United States and is probably a continuation of 1918, was that of 1889-90, which spread itself all over the globe.

The disease was rare also in 1893-94 and in 1905, and some authorities say that these later visitations were only recurrences of the epidemic of 1889-90, not new epidemics. Between 1890 and 1891 there was a break which was caused, it is believed, by the summer weather.

The great pandemic of 1889 and the subsequent years was often called "the Russian epidemic," because it began its course in Bokhara in Asiatic Russia. From Bokhara it spread to Siberia, and then went eastward. It appeared in many cities simultaneously.

FRENCH MEMORIALS.

The Local Post of The American Legion has received a War Memorial from the French Government for every Dillon County man who died in service during the great world war. It was intended that a public meeting be held to deliver these memorials, but owing to the influenza situation it is deemed unwise to do this. The Local Post has therefore decided to mail these memorials to the nearest living relative of deceased soldier or sailor.

Dr. R. F. Darwin,
R. L. Lane,
Sam McLaurin,
Committee.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Pursuant to a commission issued to the undersigned as a board of corporators by the secretary of state Hon. W. Banks Dove, notice is hereby given that the books of subscription to the capital stock of the Palmetto Hotel Company of Lake View, S. C., will be opened February 20th at 10 o'clock a. m. at the office of The Bank of Lake View. The capital stock of the proposed company is Fifty Thousand (\$50,000.00) Dollars divided into 500 shares of the par value of One Hundred (\$100.00) Dollars.

W. M. Gaddy,
W. B. Ford,
L. G. Miller,
J. B. Arnette,
2 19 20 Board of Corporators.

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic

restores vitality and energy by purifying and enriching the blood. You can soon feel its strengthening, invigorating effect. Price 60c.

Meritone, Famous New Tonic, is Here

McLaurin Drug Co. is Given Exclusive Agency for Wonderful New Medicine that Has Gained Such Remarkable Success in Larger Cities.

Meritone, the famous new system medicine, is now on sale in Dillon. McLaurin Drug Co. has been awarded the exclusive agency for Meritone in Dillon and agency that is prized highly by druggists in all parts of the country.

The wonderful success Meritone has gained since it was first placed on the market less than a year ago has made it famous. In that short time the fame of Meritone has spread among millions of people and thousands upon thousands have started taking it and prize it highly for relief it brought them.

In such larger cities as Nashville, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Lexington, Ky., Birmingham, Ala., and many others the demand for Meritone has become such as to astound the very

druggists who have it for sale. Meritone's success is due only to its real merit. Meritone is the compound of a trained chemist who spent years to bring it to perfection and finally blended Meritone from sixteen vegetable medicinal ingredients which his knowledge and investigation told him were best for the ills of the human system. As it stands today Meritone has no superior for all conditions of the stomach, liver or kidneys, catarrh, rheumatism and the like.

Because of Meritone's real merit it is expected that a immediate heavy demand will be created in this city, and for that reason a huge supply of Meritone has been shipped here to meet the demand for Meritone has now become such as to astound the very

112 Millions used last year to KILL COLDS

HILL'S CASCARA QUININE BROMIDE

Standard cold remedy for 20 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—breaks up a cold in 24 hours—relieves grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. The genuine box has a Red top with Mr. Hill's picture. At All Drug Stores

HAMMERMILL BOND and Our Good PRINTING Will Save You Money



Carrying a Ton a Mile for less than a Cent

Freight rates have played a very small part in the rising cost of living.

Other causes—the waste of war, under-production, credit inflation—have added dollars to the cost of the necessities of life, while freight charges have added only cents.

The average charge for hauling a ton of freight a mile is less than a cent.

A suit of clothing that sold for \$30 before the war was carried 2,265 miles by rail from Chicago to Los Angeles for 16½ cents.

Now the freight charge is 22 cents and the suit sells for \$50.

The cost of the suit has increased 20 dollars.

The freight on it has increased only 5½ cents.

Other transportation charges enter into the cost of the finished article—carrying the wool to the mills and the cloth to the tailors—but these other charges amount to but a few cents more.

The \$10 pair of shoes that used to sell for \$5 goes from the New England factory to the Florida dealer for a freight charge of 5½ cents—only one cent more than the pre-war rate.

Beef pays only two-thirds of a cent a pound freight from Chicago to New York.

American freight rates are the lowest in the world.

This advertisement is published by the Association of Railway Executives

Those desiring information concerning the railroad situation may obtain literature by writing to The Association of Railway Executives, 51 Broadway, New York.